

Central America

A Nation Divided

Ralph Lee Woodward

This book details the development of the Central American states, concentrating on Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, but also touching on Belize and Panama. It traces their history from the pre-Hispanic Indian civilizations to the present, pursuing the themes of union and disunion that dominate this region. £7.25 paper covers £2.25

Latin American Histories Series

This Species of Property

Slave Life and Culture in the Old South

Leslie Howard Owens

With the aid of many first-hand slave narratives, this book presents a new angle on slavery and the black experience. It is the first study to take into account the role of disease and diet on slave behaviour and personality. In addition, it makes a far more realistic appraisal of the extent of slave resistance and the type of influence exerted by the household slave on the field slaves. £7.25

Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier

T. L. Pennell

Originally published in 1909, this book is the personal record of the sixteen years the author spent among the Afghans and Pathans of the North-West Frontier where he was a medical missionary. His account is livened by incident, adventure, and danger which were part of daily life in this rugged and remote region. Illustrated £7.25

John Jacob of Jacobabad

H. T. Lambrick

John Jacob was a key figure in developing a defence policy for the North-West Frontier. Inheriting from Sir Charles Napier an unsatisfactory arrangement of fortified posts for securing the Sind frontier, he substituted a system of mobile defence by patrols, and combined this with 'Lavy Service' for Baluch tribesmen; thus anticipating Sandeman's methods. Second edition illustrated £9.25

Is Alcoholism Hereditary?

Donald Goodwin

Alcoholism runs in families, but it is not clear whether this can be explained on a genetic or an environmental basis. This book presents the scientific evidence on both sides, reviewing a wide variety of viewpoints and scientific studies. In presenting the genetic view, it focuses on an adoption study performed by the author in Denmark, which found four times the rate of alcoholism in sons of alcoholic fathers who were not raised by their biological parents, as in a matched control group. £4.95

Oxford University Press

The ubiquitous bourgeoisie

By David Landes

F. J. HOBBSAWAY: *The Age of Capital 1848-1875*. 354pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £8.50.

I love to read Eric Hobsbawm. He knows so much, he reads everything; he translates German poetry into English rhyme; and whatever he writes about, he has something new and important to say. I also disagree with him a lot, so that reading one of his books or articles is like a good game of squash: you come away tired but invigorated and feeling virtuous for the effort.

The Age of Capital is the second of Professor Hobsbawm's contributions to Sir Ronald Syme's ambitious *History of Civilisation* series. The first was *The Age of Revolution, Europe 1789-1848*, which dealt with the twin revolutions, Industrial and French, that (along with the scientific revolution) have made the modern world. As the full title indicates, *The Age of Revolution* was intended to be an element in a series of volumes in European history. But no one is more aware than Hobsbawm of the intellectual impossibility of treating Europe as an isolated entity, and no one is better equipped to describe and analyse the reciprocal relations between Europe and the rest of the world. As a result, *The Age of Revolution* was something of an innovation in synthetic works on the subject. Read any of the others; the volumes in the so-called *Lancaster series* or the *Longman's General History of Europe*. None of them, for all their merits, has this quality of global awareness that characterizes Professor Hobsbawm's work.

This extroversion is even more marked in *The Age of Capital*. The word "Europe" has disappeared from the title; and while the bulk of the book does treat of European history (Hobsbawm repeatedly notes the crucial role of Europe as political, economic, ideological, scientific, and aesthetic innovator for the rest of the world), the leading theme is the expansion of Europe, the shrinking of the rest of the world, the thickening of the links between Europe and the outside world. This is a book that has true change in Japan, Germany and social change in the United States, the Great Plains, the Indian, rebellion in China, liberal economics in Colombia. Hobsbawm is a comparative historian to his fingertips, and he cannot deal with any subject without considering analogies and contrasts.

Yet some of what is gained on the wings is lost on the route. In part because of this broad sweep and emphasis on comparisons and relationships, the book is less a history of the period than a series of analytical essays on aspects of this history. The reader should not expect to be able to follow the story of Europe (or Europe-in-the-world) in these years. For that, he would do well to consult Hobsbawm's *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, or even William Langer's *Encyclopedia of World History*.

This is not to say that the book does not hold together. The theme of European, that is, capitalist, expansion, and triumph, runs throughout, beginning with the abolition of the revolutions of 1848. To cite only one of a number of pitifully true sentences: "The [British] industrial revolution had swallowed the [French] political revolution." This is not a happy theme for Professor Hobsbawm, who candidly states his sympathies for the start.

The author of this book cannot conceivably be a certain distance, perhaps a certain contempt, for the age with which it deals, though one mitigated by admiration for the titanic material achievements and the effort to understand even what he does not like. He does not share the nostalgic longing for the certainty, the self-confidence, of the mid-nineteenth-century bourgeoisie world, which, temples many who

look back upon it from the crisis-ridden western world century later. His sympathies lie with those to whom few listened a century ago.

In short, he takes the orthodox Marxist position: bourgeois capitalism accomplished great things, but it was not a nice people. Hobsbawm consoles himself for this triumph of the forces of evil with the thought that it was short-lived.

In any case both the certainty and the self-confidence were mistaken. The bourgeois triumph was brief and unimpressive. At the very moment when it seemed complete, it proved to be not monolithic but full of fissures. In the early 1870s economic expansion and liberalism seemed irresistible. By the end of the decade they were no longer.

There are advantages to the all-critical eye. Hobsbawm was of an era that others have looked upon as an "age of equiservice": the euphoric middle decades of abundance after the "hungry forties", a time of free trade, industrial expansion, democratic reforms, national reconciliation, and general progress. The book does something, then, to redress an over-optimistic view from the top.

But how sour the antidote! What Professor Hobsbawm says, that he does not like, subject, he means it. There is just about nothing in the age that pleases him.

Item: he finds it "at first sight" surprising that between 1848 and 1875 in Britain "all significant legal changes... to trade unions and the rights of workers were abolished with remarkable little fuss". Shortly thereafter, however, he explains away this apparent paradox by stating that it "hardly reserves any of the credit" to the "free trade" policies, since the "masses of courtiers, ex-aristocrats, and others streaming into the cities and industrial regions, looked like keeping wages at a satisfactory modest level". Does he mean this? Further on, in a discussion of transatlantic migration, he appears to argue the reverse. "The mid-nineteenth-century bourgeoisie," he writes, "still believed that its continent was grossly overpopulated by the poor. The more of them that were shipped abroad, the better for them (because they would improve their conditions) and for those left behind (because the labour market would be less overstocked)".

Item: as the above quotation hints, Hobsbawm is reluctant to recognize even the Great Migration as a positive phenomenon. The emigrants, he says, were rounded up by agents or contractors, who steered "human cattle" to the conditions in the United States. "Into the holds of ship-plant companies, anxious to fill them," these companies sent them on to "public authorities and railroad companies interested in populating their empty territories, mine owners, ironmasters and employers of raw labour who needed hands." These agents were paid by these, and by the women who might be forced to follow even embarking on the Atlantic crossing. (My grand-father was glad to lead his family halfway across Europe after the ghastly Kishinev pogrom of 1903, to take ship at Hamburg for the United States, would be founded by this picture.)

Item: Hobsbawm gives little or no weight to the power of principle, democratic motivation. Tory social order had to learn its politics of the people. Moreover, "some of the more demagogic politicians, not least Napoleon III and Disraeli, were keenly aware of the class" of the working "Not to be explained of sorts" in terms of economic calculation. The forces of bourgeois society were opposed to slavery and socialism not simply because they believed them to be economically undesirable, nor

for moral reasons, but because they seemed incompatible with a market society based on the pursuit of individual interests. (Yet Hobsbawm notes that emancipation in Russia locked the peasant into a communal structure that posed serious impediments to market freedom and individual interest.)

The American Civil War? Professor Hobsbawm offers various and scattered explanations. He speaks of "the very process of global capitalist expansion... the ambitions of the industrial world".

Thus the American Civil War, whatever its political origins, was the triumph of the industrialized North over the agrarian South, almost, one might even say, the triumph of the South from the informal empire of Britain (to whose cotton industry it was the economic pendant) into the new major industrial economy of the United States.

The South, in other words, was a prize of war between capitalist competitors. Later on, Hobsbawm goes into the political origins of the conflict: "What was the American Civil War, if not the attempt to maintain the unity of the American Nation against disruption?"

Where is slavery in all this, or anti-slavery? It comes up much that it can hardly be denied that slavery was the central institution of Southern society, or that it was the major cause of the rupture between the Northern and Southern states. It can hardly be denied, but Hobsbawm conveys the idea that he would like to deny it. He goes on:

The real question is why it should have persisted rather than some sort of formula of co-existence. After all, militant abolitionism alone was never strong enough to determine the Union's policy. And Northern capitalism, what the private views of businessmen, might well have found it as possible and convenient to come to terms with and exploit a slave South as international business with the "apartheid" of South Africa.

Really? Within the same country? Is the analogy justified? Are the "private views" of businessmen the last word on the matter? I ask these questions, not because I have any doubts about the capacity of government or enterprise, much like business with any and all systems; it will as soon buy the mind of a politician as the mind of a capitalist. Union as it is, blacks in South Africa and will pay the same price for both. My point is simply that Professor Hobsbawm, because he never credits the power of abolitionism to divide the Union, is forced to pose a question, which he calls "the real question", which is historically inappropriate and untrue.

This intrusion of an all-pervasive business interest shows again in the treatment of vigilantism. Professor Hobsbawm notes, with some hyperbole, the problem of lawlessness in the United States: "There called government by European standards in the United States." But rather than treat the problem as the "response" of the state, he describes it only as an instrument of greedy "robber barons". The fact is that it was sometimes strange that so knowing a student of comparative violence as Professor Hobsbawm should see only one side of the picture, that he should not want to distinguish between vigilantes and the private armies or police of big business.

In general, Hobsbawm does not like the American West and is determined to kill the "myth" that "has degraded" the dream of freedom, which lured men to

its lares were more often than not desperadoes or barroom gunmen like Wild Bill Hickok who never had much to be said in their favour, rather than the "uplifted immigrant

miners. Yet, even allowing for this, (the myth) should not be idealized. The dream of freedom did not apply to the Indians, the Chinese (who formed almost a third of the population of Idaho in 1870), the Mexicans, the Confederacy—it certainly did not apply to the Negroes. And as for the "western", from the American as "western", from the "Californian" custom which became the effective mining law in the American mountains, derived from the Mexicans, who probably also supplied more cowboys than any other single group, it did not apply to the Mexicans. It was a dream of poor whites, who hoped to place the private enterprise of the bourgeois world by gambling, gold and guns.

It goes without saying that Hobsbawm is opposed to imperialism and colonialism. The world is divided for him into winners and losers, victors and victims. To be sure, he cites Marx on the "objectively" (my word) positive aspects of the American defeat of Mexico in 1847, and the British conquest of India; and he might well have alluded also to Engels's gratification at the French conquest of Algeria.

To Marx and Engels, imperial control by the wealthier, more powerful Europeans was an inevitable response to the opportunities offered by the opportunities and despotisms (India) or despotic tribal societies (Algeria). For all its cruelties and abuse of power, it constituted a necessary stage in the progress of the society from the inertia of tradition to the movement of integration in the capitalist order, and thence, eventually, to socialism.

Professor Hobsbawm is less optimistic on this point. "The gains," he says, "were hard to discern in the third quarter of the nineteenth century: the losses only too evident." He reluctantly concedes the possibility of diminishing violence: "There was, arguably, a substitution of order for public disorder, security for insecurity in some areas which came under the colonial rule." (The fact is that order improved wherever the Western presence was felt.)

Western presence wherever the Western presence was felt—thus the Ottoman Empire, or Sicily and southern Italy for that matter, which, though nominally Western, were also waiting to be integrated into the world of bourgeois capitalism. As for population, which responds to security, improved sanitation, and new sources of income by increasing with unprecedented rapidity and persistence—in spite of severe local famines—Hobsbawm prefers to emphasize the contrast with the far more favourable living conditions and demographic circumstances of the advanced nations.

It is difficult to say whether the situation was worse than in the first half of the century (though this was probably so in India and China), or merely unchanged. In any case the contrast with the developed countries during the same period was dramatic, even if we grant (as seems likely for the Islamic world) that the age of traditional and catastrophic demographic movements was already giving way to a new population pattern in the second half of the century.

(The last remark has to be understood as a deprecatory circumlocution for "improve"; chances of survival. There are things that Hobsbawm simply cannot find the strength or heart to write.)

In general, Hobsbawm feels that only a "confidential optimist" could see imperialism in this period as positive, on balance. I suspect that he would say the same for any other period, which adds up in the end to a big minus. Yet when all is said and done, there are few ex-colonial countries today that would be better off if they had never been brought within the ambit of Western political and economic power—for all the abuse, exploitation and contempt they were subjected to by greedy or condescendingly benevolent "returners." None of the

ends was invented by the Western mind; they were already there. Even the element of alien rule was not new—as Marx noted with regard to India, but was equally true in China (the Manchus), or Egypt (Mamlukes and Turks), and for the Copts, Africa (the Zulus). At least the West had something positive to offer by way of compensation.

All of this represents a strenuous effort to reconcile classical Marxism with today's neo-Marxist without explicit disparagement of the judgment of the Great Father; and to reconcile both of these with one recalcitrant fact. Colonialism is just one of several topics that pose serious difficulties in this regard. Nationalism is another. The bourgeois family is still another.

Nationalism was one of the major forces of European history during these years, which saw the unification of Germany and Italy, the rise of autonomist or independence movements in the Austro-Hungarian empire, and the restlessness in Ireland and Poland. Nationalism, as Namier masterfully demonstrated in 1938: *The Revolution of the Intellectuals*, was the nemesis of revolution in central Europe. It was, however, not known from this book.

Namier is invisible in *The Age of Capital*; he appears in neither footnotes nor bibliography—not even where one would expect to find him, as in the footnote to page 87. Hobsbawm prefers to emphasize other factors working for an early abortion of popular discontent: the readiness of the peasantry to be bought off by agrarian reform, for example, and the rapid desertion by the Austrian and German governments, which threatened to turn against property and the social order.

True enough, but if one is going to write judgmental history, fairness demands that one name all the factors and all the culprits. It was not only material self-interest but national egoism, the stagnation of movements that threatened to turn against property and the social order.

True enough, but if one is going to write judgmental history, fairness demands that one name all the factors and all the culprits. It was not only material self-interest but national egoism, the stagnation of movements that threatened to turn against property and the social order.

It was even such a true-blue nationalist as Friedrich Engels who distinguished between the "principle of national self-determination" and the "principle of national subordination." He was right. Nationalism was not prescribed simply for small groups outside one's borders; the French, Germans and Italians imposed it on their own linguistic and ethnic minorities. I find his reasoning hard to follow.

and aspirations of "those numerous small relics of people which, after having figured for a longer or shorter period on the stage of history, were finally absorbed as integral portions into one of the other of those more powerful nations." As for Poland, Engels thought it "une nation fantôme": "A nation which can at best muster 20,000 to 30,000 men has no voice."

Professor Hobsbawm, while adopting and adapting the Engels criterion of bigness, is not comfortable with these evidences of prejudice and passion. He refers to them only *en passant*, in a footnote, as "operational", and concedes an "element of great nation nationalism" in such views... not easily to be denied even in Frederick Engels. (The fact is that neither Frederick Engels nor Karl Marx was what one could call a nice person, generous towards others and sensitive in matters of personal self-respect. Their correspondence and writings are sprinkled with pejorative personal, national, ethnic, and religious epithets and remarks, with special contempt or venom reserved for Jewish adversaries and targets. Their animus deserves more attention even in a general history like this—especially from someone who knows them so well as Professor Hobsbawm.)

Professor Hobsbawm seems to treat nationalism as though it were an ideology—like socialism or communism.

The significant point here is that the typical "unhistorical" or "semi-historical" nation was also a small nation, and this faced nineteenth-century nationalism with a dilemma which was rarely being recognized. For the champions of the "nation-state" (why the inverted commas?) assumed, not only that it must be national but also that it must be "progressive" (i.e. capable of developing a viable economy, technology, state organization and military force, i.e. that it must be at least moderately large. It was to be, in fact, the "natural" unit of the development of the modern, liberal, progressive and *de facto* bourgeois society.

To be sure, there was a strong element of inequality and perhaps a stronger one of special pleading in such arguments. Some nations—the large, the "advanced" the established, including certainly the ideological own—were destined by history to prevail. But, Hobsbawm tells us, "this must not be interpreted simply as a conspiracy of some nations to oppress others, though spokesmen of the unrecognized nations could hardly be blamed for thinking so." Why not? Because, he says, this kind of cultural and national subordination was not prescribed simply for small groups outside one's borders; the French, Germans and Italians imposed it on their own linguistic and ethnic minorities. I find his reasoning hard to follow.

It was even such a true-blue nationalist as Friedrich Engels who distinguished between the "principle of national self-determination" and the "principle of national subordination." He was right. Nationalism was not prescribed simply for small groups outside one's borders; the French, Germans and Italians imposed it on their own linguistic and ethnic minorities. I find his reasoning hard to follow.



"Angle Wharf", 1859, on the Thames opposite Rotherhithe; one of the 149 illustrations in Maria Naylor's *Selected Etchings of James A. McW. Whistler* (xxxxpp plus illustrations. Dover/Constable. £3.25).

that is precisely the way I would expect domineering nationalism to behave.

Is one to infer that Hobsbawm accepts the distinction between viable and unviable, or even legitimate and illegitimate, nationalism? He does draw the line between what he calls modern nationalism and "proto-nationalism":

But can we call the rebellions of peasants and mountaineers against foreign rule "nationalist", when united only [sic] by the consciousness of oppression, by xenophobia and by an attachment to ancient tradition, the true faith and a vague sense of ethnic identity? Only when they happened to be attached for one reason or another to modern national movements.

So he is sceptical of the risings in the Balkans that led to the creation of such states as Romania and Bulgaria; but he accepts the true nationalism of the Irish. (He remarks in a footnote on page 92: "Marx supported them strongly and was in correspondence with Fenian leaders.") Similarly, he lays stress on the middle-class character of many nationalisms, though he concedes that in this period "nationalism increasingly became a mass force." That would seem to imply a contradiction with *The Communist Manifesto*, which he says "was less unrealistic than it often supposed in stating that 'the workers have no country'." Professor Hobsbawm argues that there was no conflict: good socialists could be patriotic Frenchmen or Germans; which did not mean that they had to espouse the national interest as defined by aristocratic and bourgeois governments. No doubt—but that is just not good

enough for a historian. That kind of have-it-both-ways argument was better reserved for election campaigns. It will not help us to understand the real dilemma nationalisms posed to international socialism, as in 1914, or vice versa, as in 1939-40.

Much of the difficulty, I suspect, is explained by Hobsbawm's failure to consider the psychological roots of nationalism. Even understood better when he linked it to so fundamental a human drive as narcissism. It is a deep-rooted, powerful sentiment, a commitment that returns dividends of self-esteem, often accompanied by gratifying feelings of superiority. It has been the great enemy of revolutionary solidarity, and it continues to threaten the unity of the great Soviet empire; but it has also forced the dissolution of colonial empires in our own time and remains even now a focus of anti-Western sentiment in the Third World. I can understand Hobsbawm's ambivalence and ambiguity about the phenomenon: he likes some nationalisms and dislikes others.

The letter in question went from a concerned father to his son at school, who was not performing to his family's expectations. It expresses, as well as anything I know, not only the compatibility of the bourgeois family with a competitive economy, but the functional role of the family as a vehicle for socialization (in the sociologist's sense) of the young, the better to prepare them for a life of struggle. As for the exaggerated paternal authority and dominance that Hobsbawm imputes to the bourgeois family, it was neither peculiar to that class nor unambiguous in its operation. Professor Hobsbawm equates the superiority

to the efforts of the isolated individual to equality of rights and opportunities and freedom, rest on an institution which so totally denied all of these?

Why indeed? The "apparent conflict" has "rarely even been noticed" because there was no conflict. The bourgeois family went back to an earlier, less secure age and developed its characteristics of intimacy, paternal authority, privacy, and solidarity in response to the hazards and opportunities of a competitive society. The contradiction perceived by Hobsbawm derives from his own excess of systematizing, by way of paraphrase to his chapter called "The Bourgeois World" some lines from a French cotton spinner to his son:

You know that we belong to a century when men are only valued for what is in them. Every day some master, insufficiently energetic or serious, is forced to descend from the ranks in society which seemed to be permanently his, and some intelligent and plucky clerk takes his place."

The letter in question went from a concerned father to his son at school, who was not performing to his family's expectations. It expresses, as well as anything I know, not only the compatibility of the bourgeois family with a competitive economy, but the functional role of the family as a vehicle for socialization (in the sociologist's sense) of the young, the better to prepare them for a life of struggle. As for the exaggerated paternal authority and dominance that Hobsbawm imputes to the bourgeois family, it was neither peculiar to that class nor unambiguous in its operation. Professor Hobsbawm equates the superiority

Housing and Spatial Structure of the City

Residential Mobility and the Housing Market in an English City since the Industrial Revolution.

R. M. FRITCHARD

An investigation of the manner in which the provision and operation of the housing market in Britain has influenced the spatial evolution of urban areas. One city, Leicester, is used as a case-study to show how such processes have operated since the Industrial Revolution. £8.50 net

The Han Rhapsody

A Study of the *Fu* of Yang Hsiung

DAVID R. KNECHTES

This is the first attempt at an analysis in depth of the work of Yang Hsiung and of the *Fu* or rhapsody. The work and development of the genre are analysed from a modern critical viewpoint. £8.00 net

Linguistic Behaviour

JONATHAN BENNETT

Jonathan Bennett presents a view of language as essentially a matter of systematic communicative behaviour. His discussion is related in particular to the work of Grice, Ziff, Davidson, Quine, Lewis and Chomsky. £6.95 net

The Use of Definite and Indefinite Reference in Young Children

An Experimental Study in Semantic Acquisition

MICHAEL P. MARATBOIS

A series of studies of young children's knowledge of a relatively well-defined, abstract semantic realm, that of definite and indefinite reference. Topics investigated include children's knowledge of the different types of reference, and the knowledge of their listeners in different situations. £5.50 net

The Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages 950-1350

ROBERT S. LOPEZ

A new edition of the book published under the same title in 1971 by Prentice Hall. The author has prepared an additional bibliographical chapter for this first Cambridge edition. Hard covers £4.90 net

Paperback £1.95 net

Science and Civilisation in China

Volume 5: Chemistry and Chemical Technology Part III: Spagyrical Discovery and Invention: Historical Survey from Cinnabar Elixirs to Synthetic Insulin

JOSEPH NEEDHAM with the collaboration of Ho-ping YU and Lu Gwei-Djen £18.00 net

Medievalia et Humanistica

Studies in Medieval and Renaissance Culture New Series, Number 6: Medieval Hagiography and Romance

Edited by PAUL MAURICE CLOGAN The first issue to be published by Cambridge of an annual publication sponsored by the Medieval and Renaissance section of the Modern Language Association of America. Volumes 1 to 3 of this series are now available from Cambridge. £9.00 net

Existentialism and Sociology

A Study of Jean-Paul Sartre

IAN CRAIG

A study of the work of Jean-Paul Sartre and of its relevance for contemporary sociology. In the first part of the book Dr Craig concentrates on *Being and Nothingness*; in the second part he examines *La Critique de la raison dialectique*. £6.95 net

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

By Adrian Poole

...to know to the white"
...eminent author had
...pseudonym
...publisher Blackw...
...it seems plain that in Georgian
...Marjorie Leves... due to
...admirable" figure, not
...of, and her demanding of
...particular
...and she achieved a great
...her success; and that
...the limits of her success were
...the limits of what
...admirable at that time. One
...the rate now of change in
...Redinger's new biography
...by the absoluteness
...evolution that George
...not deny that her friends
...no room to
...and, and she was deeply hurt by
...her husband's in voice her
...for the union with Lewis,
...also demanded
...total acceptance
...Leves provided in her
...orchestrating the reading
...uncontrolled admiration, the public
...of Mrs. Leves
...of George Eliot could not

She is rightly attentive to the way her contemporaries imagined her, the particular circumstances which this or that individual knew best. Thus the Marlon Evans character in *Spanner* knew best about a supposed rape in 1852, a couple of years further on from the woman who had first come to London into the Chancery menagerie. And the most of the Londoners and acquaintances in the second half of her life, he knew little directly about: the younger Marlon Evans' ardours and respect for Ruby Redington, George's sensibility for his own, for the novel is so deeply concerned with the ways in which we construct each other's lives, and our own on the particular evidence, compromised or not, of accurate observation, hypothesis and desire. George Elliot could not compete with an acquaintance as despotic as her, but it is not to his credit that he despised the fiercer than she permits to what we can know about other people and oneself. But it is not to his credit that he ever let

All about Ann

by Ursula Le Guin

By Ursula Le Guin

Annals of Green Gables went through thirty-two editions in its first five years, and "in 1956 three million copies of Montgomery's novels were circulating in British

This ambitious, deeply partial version of the genesis of a great novelist does not seriously seek to account for what makes the novels themselves great. Though Ruby Redinger sees the sorts of greatness ("a great novelist" and a great person) as inextricably connected, they still need different kinds of explanation. (Despite warnings and admissions, it comes as a shock to find the writings of *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda* crammed into the epilogue.) One is served with some rich and pointed reminders about some of the reasons for *Middlemarch's* greatness in *This*

against the obliviousness of the Lowick congregation. It is only through "the thickly peopled world" that dialogue can occur, she notes. It is good that a great person as the George Ellor with which Ruby Redinger persuasively presents us should be left as Middlemarch, the thick peopled space across which we must not only imagine the Self we want to admire, but through which we believed that we could value ourselves and admire and understand ourselves.

by Alan Bell

Whether as a literary exercise or as a study in her career, a literary memoir towards its end, the memoir provides many insights into her personal and literary history, as well as much new biographical detail about her family life. The contrasts are neatly balanced: her mother's practicality and her reflective sadness; her half-sister Stella Duckworth cast against her mother's image of body and religion, and then forced into the role of factotum to a demanding stepfather from which she was released only by a few months' happiness in marriage. There is the young Virginia's ambivalent attitude towards her father.

By Rosemary Dinnage

"There she sat, thickly encased with pearls and diamonds, wearing pseudo-Omga quills, murmuring on buggery." The tipped pen, of course, is Struchey's; his subject, the author of a myth and of no less than four fictional portraits of Lawrence's far from tender personality, is Lady Hermione Roddick. *Women in Love* is well known as Huxley's *Crome Yellow*, or *Christened with the Millstone*, or *Those Barren Winkles*, or *Those Barren Ladies*. Sandra Johnson Darrochi's O now cites two further Ottonian heroines, Lady Virginia Cade of W. J. Turner's *The Aedon* (published in 1927), is the des-

Only recently that the attitude of the adult chauvinist pig weakened in the literary world and it is the children's world themselves who have become it, refusing to be contented with, refusing to write sentimental sequels. It is painful to read of the woman who is not the spoiled, independent, pampered creature Miss Adams would portray. She is a woman who does not passively become a direct pupil, provide her own emotional satisfaction, and then become dependent and say, "I am yours, what and as I want you."

of nature and poets of peo-
ple, dyed, painted, and only
of the "faded" and "faded"
by fifteen pug dogs. Everyone
known is the Mary Petherick
of *Cuthbert Leppard*, by one, by
Cramb. This is a kind of
the "faded" again, but it
a seductive and spiritual sound
is modeled on the younger O
1903, as she existed in her
relationship with the author
that one of the few gems
biography which makes disap-
ply little of its opportunities
Cramb, evidently, Ostoline M
the "faded" and "faded"
ness, before the too up with
scissors: a lecturer in "the
life," he picked her up at a Q
Hall concert and made many a
of culture. In between, from
Road, W14, he showered his "r
rissima" with letters signed "H
anding Raymonde of Ruyterme
and a rather heavy, but not
fancy (his pen-name was
Raymerson). "O thou thou
heavenliest sister—what shall

What was the Otoline piece non really about? Surely not the visual apparition, though that was striking enough: "so tiny as a mouse," like "a giraffe in Nijinsky's," like "a maverick horse version of 'Distract'" wrote Trade Stein. The author of *Aesthetes* seems to have somewhere near the mark here. He described his Lady V as more a work of art, revealing the fantasies of those who know her, than a private person like Switzerland, or the Ballet, or the Leaning Tower.

1936. She must have had a
demanding and highly critical audi-
ence. Friends in mind, she
was ordering her thoughts.
Hyde Park Gate is largely a
piece of George Durdinworth, and
with praise it is significant that
congratulation was depressing to
the author ("Oh dear what non-
sense—for *George* is my climax
—mere scribbles"). There are
paragons that show strength
and sureness of touch suitable
the occasion of delivery. Lisa Still-
man was recalled as sobbing in the
Stephens' drawing room that "Wal-
ter" had talked her into a
with a billiards cue which, she
cried, "is what comes of smoking a
pipe before gentlemen"—and my
mother had much ado to persuade
him that he still *must* be faced,
and the flower of humanity
unplucked in spite of a chalk mark
on the nose."

These Memoir Club essays are
generally rather happy pieces,
where the audience's expectation

n manners

sightseers. They look at her and go away—and write books about her. But this is just the light in which she has appeared in the many volumes of Bloomsburiana that have appeared in recent years; one might have hoped this time for a serious study both of the man himself and of those notorious relationships with her protégés. There is little interesting here, however, that has not appeared in the other Bloomsbury

[illegible]

her lady's maid and has come up with Ottoline and dressmaking! "Ivy, I've seen a coat! It was running down the stairs, and I was so I jumped off the bus and stopped her and asked if she would send it to us to copy it!" She gives us Ottoline to Charlie Chaplin at a party. "The people have been here since they were born. They are always ever felt ecstasy in Burlington," and Ottoline, answering inquiries about local shops where you can get the most interesting talk to me of fish. "You must talk to me about poetry and literature, but not fish." But if we are interested in the formidable woman behind the scenes, we can go to the head of the class. Ottoline is a woman to read between the lines and make up our own minds.

This becomes partly a question of whether we find ourselves aligning with the pro or the con side in a faction, which while Mrs. Darroch found still active among those who knew Ottoline Morrell. The ingenuities and spite shown by the latter to her president, not David Lyndon Strachey (some, ineffectually

camp and felicitated her from his letters are quoted, make one feel that the girl is just what is needed. Clearly she was a shy woman, who constructed an elaborately decorative facade to hide behind; and she was naive, and, said in her own words, a generous person. She murmured on buggery, it was because she was obliged to—she tried to persuade her young friends to take her to the city, and to buy a bracelet before resigning herself to their confidences; the pearls and diamonds were her unavoidable dowry. Her father, a Frenchman, a Cavaillon-Banquet, a Frenchman (Monsieur de Banquet), was a wealthy man and himself owned most of the

The final essay "Am I a Snob?" is much slighter, although the encounters with Margot Asquith and Lady Colefax are amusingly enough handled. The latter reckoned herself fortunate to have brought together Virginia Woolf and Arnold Bennett shortly after

he had given *Orlando* a trouncing



Lady Ottoline Morrell

Gloomsbury streets between them); the quilt she crocheted was undoubtedly destined for some impoverished poet.

How was it then that most of the people to whom she was generous eventually quarrelled with her, or caricatured her, causing her, directly or indirectly, to be subject to a series of humiliations, humiliations that you, dear Mr. Woolf, have portrayed in terms of moral nastiness; but there must have been some deeper cause for Virginia Woolf to write that Ottoline left me Monday morning to face a world from which all heart, (charity, kindness and) worth had vanished. How she does this, in a few minutes, between twelve and one, in the best spare bedroom, with the scent of dried roses falling about, and a little powder falling

her patroness seemed to have offended not merely by being so unkind, but by being so without a mixture of self-interest and sentimentality. "And for this she was often forgiven; 'the worst of it is that she shows no symptoms of liking anybody—it is all either underhand clawing or vague romantic jummery,'" wrote Strachey, vicious and acute. The combination of impudic and lush, riches and vulnerability, was a reliably attractive formula. The first impression was astonishingly bleakly lonely. They looked at her and went away and wrote books about her.

By Jane Miller

ANNE VALERY :
Baron Von Kodak, Shirley Temple
and Me
149pp. Peter Owen. £4.50.

Anne Valery is billed as having "become" a leading figure in "Riteaux," a new musical. She was a risk and a rule breaker. She was born in 1926 and grew up in London in conventional, middle-class circumstances at first, all Norland names, tight elastic and a father who gazed at the mounds and was out a good deal. When he took to being out altogether, she was a little more sympathetic and she and a beautiful mother were left in genteel poverty; the sort that was real enough, though "dire need" was kept at bay by a cast of faceless though allegedly eccentric friends and relations, who made visits to theatre, restaurants and occasional holidays possible.

A succession of schools, best friends, illnesses, of plans to be a child star or later, an international spy, suggest that the author, a little disingenuously, wants to make of her life a series of "big moments." The details may be familiar, but they are seen for exactly to seem anything but entirely particular, and they are described in a way which is partly the child's yet contains the adult's self-mockery.

If this approaches a sort of treatise, which it does not, it is a very poor one. The author's self-consciousness and a child's dismay at the opaqueness of adults. Curiously, though, Valery fails to make herself become more than a child, and her maturity, as though the advent of adolescence and reflection disables the reader from detecting herself. The two vice-nits the earlier years when she becomes a child, and the later, when she is happy at times and given to fierce assertions and dreams of escape. A first holiday in France in 1939 inspired her to write her pre-war panic on "The Day of the Bomb." In 1940, in England, she and her mother flee to the country. As spokesmen for the worst crisis the child is inadequate, and herself, nor an adult re-Mortar.

If the book dwindles as the child grows older this is partly in contrast to the sureness of touch which marks the earlier years. Perhaps it is easier to take your very young self literally, as Sartre does in *Les Mots*, and to speak for it. At their best, though, these are memories of childhood designed neither to seduce nor to explain, and they are witty and succinctly so. *Antony*



Lady Ottoline Morrell

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Lincolnshire Archives Office

Archives Office

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and/or experienced, interested persons for the following posts based in the Lincolnshire Archives Office at The Castle, Lincoln.

Archivist

AP3-S01 £2,922-£4,545

Applicants should be either Archivists already in post or graduates with a Diploma in Archive Administration or relevant research experience. A knowledge of Latin and Palaeography is expected and the person appointed will be expected to carry out a wide range of archival duties. Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience with a guaranteed progression to SO1 after 7 years' approved experience.

Senior Conservation Assistant

T3-5 £2,922-£4,095

An experienced Conservation Assistant is required to take responsibility for a two officer team carrying out a full conservation programme. Applicants will be expected to have practical experience of all aspects of archival conservation work including parchment and paper repair and book binding. Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience with a guaranteed progression to SO1 after 7 years' approved experience.

Application forms and further details for both posts are available from The Director of Personnel and Central Services, County Offices, Lincoln (Lincoln 29931 ext. 371) to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the publication of this advertisement.

Department of the Environment
London

CURATOR OF PICTURES

(£5,180—£7,885)

...to have general control of a Collection of over 14,000 items housed in government buildings in the U.K. and abroad.

Duties include advising or deciding on acquisitions and maintaining good relations with dealers; supervising the allocation and care of pictures, statues, and objects of art; inspecting the Collection and liaising with the Department's Studio on preservation and restoration; advising on ancillary Collections including the Palace of Westminster Collection.

Candidates, aged at least 28, must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or an equivalent qualification in a relevant subject e.g. history of art. They must be familiar with the works of living artists and have an interest in past and present trends in art. A sound knowledge of European art from the Renaissance to the present day is desirable.

Starting salary, as Assistant Keeper Grade 1, will be within the quoted range according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 25 June 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 86551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-899 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref. G171982.

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

BRANCH LIBRARIAN

Innisk Branch Library, Doncaster
Librarians' Scale/AP4/APS, £2,922-£4,095
(for Chartered Librarian)

To be responsible for the efficient management of this full-time purpose-built branch, 2,800 square feet, opened September, 1974. In the centre of a large suburban estate; with monthly issues averaging 11,000. Duties include the supervision of clerical staff; control and exploitation of book stock; and local aspects of promotion of use. Applicants should be Chartered Librarians. A casual user car allowance is payable. Assistants with housing and removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details from the Chief Executive (Personnel Section), Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, Priory Place, Doncaster (Tel. 033 29291). Closing date 25th June.

REMPLOY LTD
LONDON NW2

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN

An experienced male or female librarian required to take charge of a small well established technical library at our London headquarters.

The librarian will be expected to maintain up to date reference manuals and journals and liaise with all departments for dissemination of technical, marketing and sales information.

Salary scale £2,825/£3,169 p.a.

Excellent Pension/Life Assurance, Sick Pay and Holiday Schemes (21 days p.a.) (1976 commitment honoured). Applications in confidence should be sent to:

Remploy

Recruitment Manager
(PA/23)
REMPLOY LTD.,
415 Edgware Road,
Cricklewood, N.W.2.

NATIONAL GALLERY LIBRARY

Research Assistants

One post is for an assistant to the Librarian, and duties include dealing with correspondence, ordering books, cataloguing new accessions and indexing periodicals.

Duties of the second post include dealing with general correspondence and public enquiries, some library work and helping to maintain historical records of the Gallery.

Candidates should normally have a degree or an equivalent qualification in a relevant subject, or knowledge of the history of European painting and some knowledge of modern foreign European languages desirable.

Starting salary within the range £2,825-£4,305, according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 25th June 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 86551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-899 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref. G19382.

County Library Assistant Librarian

Librarians' Scale £2,825-£2,922 (bar)—£3,282 p.a.

Applications are invited for the above post based at the County Library Central Office at Matlock from young qualified librarians with an interest in the development of a computerised cataloguing system.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Librarian, County Offices, Smedley Street, Matlock. Closing date for applications 18th June, 1976.

DERBYSHIRE County Council

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN

£2,127-£3,282 per annum

Qualified Librarians are invited to apply for the above post at Newmarket Upper School (co-educational 13-18).

Further details and application forms (returnable by 16th June) from the Headmaster, Newmarket Upper School, Exhaling Road, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 9ES.

Suffolk County Council

EDINBURGH CITY LIBRARIES

Applications are invited from suitably experienced Chartered Librarians for the following posts in the Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

SERVICES DEVELOPMENT LIBRARIAN

£3,474 to £3,825

The Services Development Librarian will take day to day responsibility for the City Libraries' automated systems and projects and will act as the Librarian on related technical developments. This is a newly created post which will provide unique opportunities for involvement in the development of growing and important areas of library operations.

Applicants must possess enthusiasm and the proven ability to do these tasks with the minimum of supervision.

SUB-LIBRARIAN

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

£3,474 to £4,395

The Sub-Librarian will be responsible for the Librarian of the major reference department of the City Libraries.

Applicants must be experienced in the management of information services and possess bibliographical and the management of information supervision and training of four qualified research assistants, and library assistants.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the City Librarian, Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1JG, to whom they should be returned not later than 18th June, 1976.

Cambridgeshire Libraries

PETERBOROUGH DIVISION

Group Librarian

AP5/SO1 £3,825-£4,545

Experienced Chartered Librarian, required to be based at the new Bretton District Library which opens in February, 1977. This library adjoins a large community complex in a major shopping area and will be the information centre for the township, formed under the Peterborough New Town Expansion Scheme. Disturbance, removal and lodging allowances payable in approved cases.

Further details and application forms are available from the Assistant County Librarian, Peterborough Divisional Library Headquarters, Broadway, Peterborough, PE1 1RX, telephone 89105/6, to whom applications must be returned by 18th June, 1976.

WIRRAL

Metropolitan Borough of

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

£2,127-£3,282

Suitably qualified librarian to be second in charge at Hoylake Branch Library. Opportunities will be given to undertake the full range of professional duties but a particular interest in work with young people would be preferable.

8 Riverside Road, West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside, Merseyside. Application forms from the Director of Leisure Services, able by 18 June.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN

Ryedale Team, based at Malton

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above post.

Salary on Librarians' Scale £2,127 to £3,282 per annum. Starting point for Chartered Librarians £2,922 per annum. Removal expenses and lodging allowance payable in approved cases.

Application form and further particulars available from: The County Librarian, North Yorkshire County Library, 21 Grammar School Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL6 1DF.

Closing date June 18, 1976.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

LECTURER IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Library and Information Studies Department.

The post is at Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Applicants should have a degree in Library and Information Studies or a related subject, and should have at least five years' experience in the field.

Further details and application forms (returnable by 16th June) from the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Closing date 16th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Further details and application forms (returnable by 16th June) from the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Closing date 16th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Further details and application forms (returnable by 16th June) from the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Closing date 16th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Further details and application forms (returnable by 16th June) from the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Closing date 16th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Further details and application forms (returnable by 16th June) from the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Closing date 16th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Further details and application forms (returnable by 16th June) from the Head of the Department, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Closing date 16th June, 1976.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

DERBY COLLEGE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from persons preferably in possession of a post in the College Library. Some typing would be useful.

Salary Scale: Clerical £1215-£2193-£2529

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal, Derby College of Art and Technology, Kedleston Road, Derby, DE3 1GB, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 14th June, 1976.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for this post in the Manchester Business School Library. The post is a newly created post which will provide unique opportunities for involvement in the development of growing and important areas of library operations.

Applicants must possess enthusiasm and the proven ability to do these tasks with the minimum of supervision.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Librarian, Manchester Business School Library, 13th Floor, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quoted ref. 1076/115.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Librarian, Manchester Business School Library, 13th Floor, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quoted ref. 1076/115.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Librarian, Manchester Business School Library, 13th Floor, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quoted ref. 1076/115.